

Listing of the Claims

1. (Previously Presented) In a wireless communications system having a base station and a mobile unit, a method for setting initial power levels between the mobile unit and the base station upon receipt of a service request, said method comprising the steps of:

calculating, at the base station, an interference measure based on a first power, where the first power is the power of a pilot signal received at the mobile unit; and

setting an initial power level in a forward link based on said interference measure.

2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein said step of calculating determines a difference between the first power and a second power, where the second power is the power of the pilot signal transmitted from the base station.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 2, wherein the first power the second power are defined by the ratio E_c/I_o , and wherein each said E_c/I_o represents a ratio between energy per chip to interference density.

4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, further comprising:
receiving, at the base station, a value of the first power in a request for services transmission from the mobile unit.

5. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said interference measure indicates interference levels due to other base stations and mobile receiver noise.

6. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said interference measure is linearly related to said initial power level.

7. (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein said interference measure is monotonically related to said initial power level.

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, further comprising:
receiving, at the base station, a value of the first power in an access channel transmission from the mobile unit.

9. (Previously Presented) In a wireless communications system having a base station and a mobile unit, a method for setting up a call between the mobile unit and the base station, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving a request for services over an access channel from the mobile unit;

determining an interference measure based on a first power, where the first power is the power of a pilot signal received at the mobile unit, a value of the first power being received by the base station over said access channel; and

setting an initial power level in a forward link traffic channel transmission based on said interference measure.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 9, wherein said step of determining includes the steps of:

extracting the value from transmitted messages in said access channel; and

computing a difference between the value and a second power, where the second power is the power of the pilot signal transmitted from the base station.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 10, wherein the first power and the second power are defined by the ratio E_c/I_o , and wherein each said E_c/I_o represents a ratio between energy per chip to interference density.

12. (Original) The method according to claim 9, wherein said interference measure indicates interference levels due to other base stations and mobile receiver noise.

13. (Original) The method according to claim 9, wherein said interference measure is linearly related to said initial power level.

14. (Original) The method according to claim 9, wherein said interference measure is monotonically related to said initial power level.

15. (Previously Presented) In a wireless CDMA based communications system having a base station and a mobile unit, a method for setting up a call between the mobile unit and the base station, said method comprising the steps of:

receiving an access probe from the mobile unit;

determining an interference measure based on a first power, where the first power is the power of a pilot signal received at the mobile unit, a value of the first power in said access probe; and

setting an initial power level in a forward link traffic channel transmission based on said interference measure.

16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 15, wherein said step of determining includes the steps of:

extracting the value in said access probe; and

subtracting the value from a second power, where the second power is the power of the pilot signal transmitted from the base station.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 16, wherein the first power and the second power are defined by the ratio E_c/I_o , and wherein each said E_c/I_o represents a ratio between energy per chip to interference density.

18. (Original) The method according to claim 15, wherein said interference measure indicates interference levels due to other base stations and mobile receiver noise.

19. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein said interference measure is linearly related to said initial power level.

20. (Original) The method according to claim 17, wherein said interference measure is monotonically related to said initial power level.

21. (Previously Presented) In a wireless communications system having a base station and a mobile unit, a method for setting initial power levels between the mobile unit and the base station, said method comprising the steps of:

calculating an interference measure based on a first power, where the first power is the power of a pilot signal received at the mobile unit and a second power, where the second power is the power of the pilot signal transmitted by the base station; and

setting an initial power level in a forward link based on said interference measure.

22. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 21, wherein said step of calculating determines a difference between the first power and the second power.

23. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 22, wherein said mobile unit received pilot power are defined by the ratio E_c/I_o , and wherein each said E_c/I_o represents a ratio between energy per chip to interference density.

24. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein said interference measure indicates interference levels due to other base stations and mobile receiver noise.

25. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein said interference measure is linearly related to said initial power level.

26. (Original) The method according to claim 21, wherein said interference measure is monotonically related to said initial power level.